

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck.
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. E. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

For the Governor.
THOMAS H. HAGG,
of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.
FOR THE SENATE.
OWEN FENNEL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SAMUEL H. HOLMES.
ROBERT H. TATE.

63- We have been requested to publish the following appointments for the candidates in Onslow county, who will address their constituents.

At North East, on Saturday, July 19th.

" Upper Richlands, Thursday, July 24th.

" Lower " (Hunters) Friday, July 25th.

" Upper South West, Saturday July 26th.

Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer.

We cannot sufficiently admire the self-denial, the patience and all singular the other moral virtues appertaining unto the know nothing candidate for Governor, as represented by his friends. The conquering hero came here to Wilmington, and before the largest audience which the candidates had met so far, or could hereafter expect: to meet during his canvass, he graciously condescended to make a speech, such as his warmest supporters felt ashamed of, and his strongest opponents felt in courtesy, compelled to apologize for, while he also, from pure generosity alone, allowed Governor Bragg to pin him down and thrust him to the wall time and again.

But as soon as he gets out of sight and hearing of these Wilmington people, Mr. Gilmer again becomes the conquering hero—on paper—he again commences his career of triumph. He makes a most happy impression; and, indeed the Herald of Saturday, speaking of the discussion at Rowell's, Brunswick county, on Friday last, says that "gentlemen who were present during the discussion inform us, that the demolition of Gov. Bragg by Mr. Gilmer was thorough and complete."

Distance lends enchantment to the view, and a few miles of travel, even on the railroad is a great advantage to modest merit; it enables it to spring forward spontaneously—on paper.

"There used to be, so the old anecdote in the school books said," a certain youth who had travelled around considerably, and said youth had, during his travels, particularly excelled in many things, according to his own account. For instance, he said that in Rhodes they were celebrated for their leaping, but when he was there, he had leaped farther than any of them. Well, said a by-stander, suppose yourself in Rhodes now, and let us see how far you can leap. And the man of Rhodes was the worst jumper in the crowd. Now suppose we apply this. Why could not the immense assemblage in Wilmington have done as well as a small precinct gathering, for Mr. Gilmer to do something, if it was in him. He failed here, simply because he could not help himself, and what he could not do here, may be set down as impossible for him to do elsewhere. One-sided accounts of the performances of candidates are somewhat unfortunate, as, when given in advance, they raise hopes that cannot be realized, and when given after the candidates have been heard, they deceive nobody, and only give an impression of something very like humbug. Had not Mr. Gilmer's friends been led to really expect Gov. Bragg to be demolished by that gentleman, they would not have felt their disappointment so bitterly. The false impressions they had received, made their fall heavier.

Let even a partizan of Mr. Gilmer, who has actually heard a discussion between the candidates, read or hear that the demolition of Gov. Bragg at such or such a place was thorough and complete, and he'll know better—he has seen and heard for himself.

The main point attempted to be urged here against Gov. Bragg will, no doubt, be that in 1842, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Commons, he reported against an indefinite and secret lien law. The nature of the law in question being such that the lien was not required to be registered, so that in fact neither its amount, nor even its existence could be known to other creditors, nor was there any definite period for the termination of such lien. It was a law which must have resulted in general injustice, without even affording any real advantage or security to mechanics. But anything is taken up now for clap-trap.

The real trouble is, and Mr. Gilmer's friends admit it, that on the stump, the "American" candidate for Governor is a used up man, and the returns will show that he is even worse served at the ballot box.

On Friday last, the Sumner and Brooks case was before the House. The grounds taken in the minority report submitted by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, have been ably defended by that gentleman and others, who assert that the House possesses only a limited power over its members, and cannot punish them for "disorderly behaviour" unless committed in open Session, nor expel them for an offence committed elsewhere. The leading speeches upon this subject appear to have been made by Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and by Messrs. Clingman and Winslow of North Carolina. Mr. Winslow's speech on Friday last, was regarded on all hands as a very able effort, and listened to with the most respectful attention.

They cannot expel Brooks, but will probably be able to pass a vote of censure. This will amount to little, as it will be regarded not as a deliberate expression, but a sectional party vote, not changing the known relations of the case. The subject was resumed on Saturday, when Mr. Branch, of N. C., and others spoke.

The Tarboro Southerner says that Gov. Bragg addressed a large assemblage of the citizens of Edgecombe and the neighboring counties, at the Court House in that place, on Monday, the 7th inst. Gov. Bragg was listened to with the most profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. His speech produced a very happy impression, and old Edgecombe will give a real old fashioned majority in August for the man whom she admires for his high talent and inflexible devotion to principle. Gov. Bragg will gain in all that section of the State.

We are authorized and requested to state that the following bill can be had. Any person wishing to take them can gain the necessary information by applying at this office.

One hundred dollars that Virginia will give Buchanan; \$500 majority; \$100 that she will give him \$6,000 majority; \$100 that she will give him \$7,000 majority; \$100 that she gives him \$8,000 majority; \$100 that she will give him \$9,000 majority; \$100 that she gives him \$10,000 majority, and \$300 that the person who offers the above bills will win the whole, if they should be taken up. The whole of them to be taken up.

HAVE PATIENCE.—We, the "most worthy associate" of the Journal, have been left alone, to do whatever may be in our power, for the good of our readers and the public in general, for a few days. Our Editor left us on the 4 o'clock train yesterday. He will be absent from his Editorial desk until he returns—a few days only. In the meantime our exchanges will have cause to groan for the many inefficiencies they will be apt to receive from a very efficient weapon known to the Editorial fraternity. But as the Editor has gone West, he will be very apt to return with information which he could not well obtain at home, and thus be enabled to make up for any neglect we may be guilty of during his absence.

Daily Journal of Tuesday last.

Rapid Rise in the Neuse River.—Melancholy Accident.—A private letter from Smithfield, Johnston county, dated the 15th inst., to a gentleman of this town, has been placed in our hands, which informs us that on the previous day, the Neuse River commenced rising very rapidly, causing considerable damage by carrying away mill-dams, &c. Mr. Tuncford Richardson, who had a mill near the above place, saw that his mill was about giving away, left it, and attempted to save himself by way of the dam, but by some means he accidentally fell, and was held fast by a mill which got across his thigh. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain, and the poor man thus remained until he was drowned. The body was recovered the next day. We learn that Mr. Richardson was a highly respectable citizen of Johnston county, and beloved by all who knew him.

SMART.—Some smart fellow, he must be a full blooded Kossuth. Nothing sent us a letter a few days since, offering to take the bet which was advertised in our columns some time, mentioning the States upon which he seemed willing to risk his change; but he was very remiss both in the beginning and the ending of his letter, for it had neither post mark, place, date or name. The writer was either ashamed to be known, or intended to try to make political capital out of the matter. If he is in earnest he will please come up to the scratch, as we are fully authorized to state that he need apprehend no backing out on the part of the gentleman who proffers the bet.

63- E. W. Fonville and L. W. Humphrey, Esqrs., are the democratic sub-Electors for Onslow county.

THE KEATING AFFAIR.—Herbert, a Member of Congress, has been placed on trial for the killing of Keating, a waiter at Willard's Hotel in Washington City. It must have struck every one who has looked at this matter coolly, that altogether too much outside talk has been made over it. In the eye of the law and of common justice it can make no difference whether one man occupied a high, and the other a humble position, nor would it have changed the real state of the case, had the relative position of the parties been reversed. One man killed another, and is called up to answer for it. The jury must decide how far the evidence shows a state of facts, justifying or palliating such killing, according to the law of the land; and for the justice of their verdict, they are responsible to their God and their consciences, and neither politics nor social position, ought to enter into the matter at all.

Up to half past six o'clock on Saturday evening, the jury had not agreed upon a verdict, but requested the Court to adjourn to meet at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday forenoon, which was agreed to.

The case had been put to the jury at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, with the following instructions from His Honor, Judge Crawford, on the application of the counsel for the defence:—

1st. If a sudden affray arose between the accused and the deceased, and afterwards several persons interfered to assist the deceased, and by these assaults the defendant was borne down and beaten, and had reason to believe that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm, from which he could not safely escape, and while in this position fired the pistol by which the deceased was killed, it was in judgment of law a case of excusable homicide, and it is immaterial, in the absence of premeditation and malice, by whom the affray was commenced.

2d. It is also not material that the accused might have escaped before the imminent peril came upon him, if at the time the peril came he had reason to believe himself in imminent peril of life, or of great bodily harm, and when he fired the pistol he could not safely escape.

3d. To have authorized Herbert to take the life of Keating, the necessity for doing so need not be actual; if the circumstances were such as to impress his (Herbert's) mind with the reasonable belief that such necessity was impending, it is sufficient.

4th. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that at the time the affray was commenced, Herbert was in imminent danger of great bodily harm, and was in danger of death, or of serious bodily harm, from which he could not safely escape, he was justified in taking life.

5th. If the jury entertain reasonable doubts as to any material fact necessary to make out the case for the government, they must give the benefit to the defendant.

Congress—Monday.

SENATE.—After the usual morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the naval bill, and various amendments were discussed, most of which were rejected. Among other senators, Messrs. Hunt, Iverson, Bell of Tennessee, Mallory, and Tombs, expressed their views on the subject at some length. At quarter past 5 o'clock the latter gentleman yielded the floor to a motion for adjournment; which was agreed to by a vote of yeas 20, nays 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After speeches from Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Campbell of Ohio—notice of the resolutions accompanying the majority report of the Brooks and Sumner investigating committee. The amendments were rejected. A vote was then taken on the resolution expelling Mr. Brooks from the House. The resolution was lost—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Brooks then addressed the House at considerable length, prefacing his remarks by announcing his resignation.

The resolution censuring Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson will be the first business in order to-morrow.—Union.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, the House bill for the construction of a Road from Fort Ridgely, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska, was considered and passed. The Naval bill was then resumed, after a lengthy debate, by Messrs. Tombs, Hall and Bell; various amendments were submitted, the larger portion of which were rejected, and the bill read the third time, and passed by a vote of 26 yeas to 11 nays.

In the House, the resolution censuring Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson, was rejected, several members stating, during the call of the roll, that while they were willing to vote for censuring Mr. Keitt, they could not do so in relation to Mr. Edmundson; and as the names of these gentlemen were both embraced in the resolution, they were compelled to vote "No." Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, then moved a re-consideration of the vote, which was agreed to, when the resolution censuring Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, which was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 95. The resolution censuring Hon. Henry A. Edmundson, was rejected. The preamble to these resolutions was adopted, after striking out the name of Hon. Henry A. Edmundson. Mr. Keitt gave notice that he should ask to be heard to-morrow.

The lady John Van Buren is about to marry is a daughter of the late Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina.

Tickets.—Tickets for Bragg.

As usual, we shall send to our friends in the adjoining counties gubernatorial tickets.—Those who receive a package will please send their respective counties are supplied, as we shall send only one package for each county, and that package to one gentleman only. We are thus particular in making this statement in order that every election precinct in each county may be amply supplied with Bragg tickets.

Counties out of this Congressional district, where tickets have not been received, can be supplied by addressing this office, and enclosing postage stamp or the silver to pay the postage on the return package.

In order that no mistake may be made, we will state that the counties of Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, Sampson Duplin, and New Hanover, will be supplied from this office during the present week.—Onslow has already been supplied.

Daily Journal of Tuesday last.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 11th.—The steamer Africa with three days later advices from Europe, arrived at this port to-day. She sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 28th ult.

The Africa passed the steamer Niagara on the 29th, and the steamer Arabia on the 1st.

The steamer Washington was telegraphed at Southampton on the morning of the same day.

The political intelligence by this arrival is not of special importance.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Moore endeavored to get on the subject of the discussion of his motion on American affairs. Lord Palmerston declined to assume any responsibility, either direct or indirect, in the matter, as he believed that in the present state of relations between the countries it would not conduce to a settlement of the points in dispute to discuss the question in the House.

Mr. Moore complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, and insisted upon the right and duty of the House to pronounce its opinion.

Some excitement was created at London on account of an accident which had occurred to Mr. Dallas at the Queen's Levee. Mr. Dallas and a friend went to the Levee, but the latter's costume was not in accordance with the regulations, and both gentlemen returned to the embassy.

The London Times thereupon concocted an exciting story, and Mr. Dallas, for two days, labored under the imputation of having put a studied affront on the Queen.

The papers contain two letters from Lord Clarendon, addressed to Mr. Dallas—one on the enlistment question and the other on Central American affairs. Lord Clarendon expresses his satisfaction that Mr. Dallas has been instructed to negotiate the Central American question, and states that he is prepared to enter into a negotiation which he trusts will be conducted in a spirit of cordiality and frankness which is dictated as the true interests of Great Britain and the United States.

Queen Victoria's eldest daughter had a narrow escape from a serious accident by her sleeve taking fire. It turned to her shoulder, but she had the presence of mind to extinguish it ere the flames caught to the body of her dress.

The correspondence between Denmark, Great Britain and the United States on the Sound Dues question has been pressed to Parliament.

Another battalion of riflemen has been ordered to Canada.

Disturbances had been renewed in Spain at Valladolid and Valencia.

The China rebels, at the latest accounts, were within eighty miles of Shanghai.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Canadian had arrived at Quebec, with Liverpool dates to the 2d, and the Niagara at Halifax, with dates from the same port to the 5th, the latter being seven days later than heretofore published. The political news is not of much interest.

The harvest in France is reported as unusually promising, and all fears of a scarcity seem to have been dissipated. The cotton market had advanced 1 1/2 p. up to the 21st inst. Breadstuffs were dull and declining. See markets.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Moore moved in the House of Commons, that the conduct of the government on the enlistment question had not entitled them to the approbation of the House. Several members appealed to Mr. Moore to postpone the motion, but he refused, and the debate proceeded.

The Attorney General defended the government and said that the United States dispatches were not such as might have been expected from a nation anxious to preserve friendly relations with England.

Sir N. Thesiger said that the British agents had justified equally the laws of the United States and of nations.

Mr. Baile declared that England was dishonored by her attempts to subvert citizens of the United States from their allegiance.

Mr. James Walsh said the government had confessed, by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, that they had done wrong.

Mr. Gilson said that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting toward the United States government, and the American people should understand that the British people did not support these ministers therein.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the most blameable feature was the concealment observed towards the American government, for which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crumpton were equally to blame.

Other members also spoke in a similar strain; and Sir George Gray, Mr. Phillimore, the Solicitor General and others, defended the government. The debate lasted for two days, when the House was divided on the motion for censure, and the government was sustained by a majority of 194.

By the Niagara we learn that there is a much better impression prevailing respecting the chances of an amicable settlement of the existing difficulties between England and the United States; and the good effects of this feeling are manifest in the finance and trade. A bill has been introduced in Parliament permitting distillation from rice.

The London papers say that negotiations between England and the United States for the settlement of the existing difficulties were resumed on Monday the 30th ult., under circumstances justifying the belief that they are already in train towards an amicable adjustment.

It was believed that Parliament would be prorogued to the 21st.

Later from California.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst., from San Francisco, with California dates to the 20th ult. The George Law had sailed for New York, with \$900,000 in gold. The excitement in California still continued. Very few persons had responded to the Governor's proclamation, while the Vigilance Committee continued to receive recruits by the thousands. It is stated that they have six thousand of arms and thirty cannon.

The Governor collected a few hundred men and went to Benicia, to get arms from the United States Arsenal. Col. Wool refused to let him have them. The Governor's forces were encamped near San Francisco.

The Committee had banished six more rogues, and continued arresting them.

Nearly all the towns in the interior had held enthusiastic meetings in favor of the Committee, and formed organizations to assist it.

Reports from the mines are favorable.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—Indian hostilities continued in Oregon. Smith's command had been attacked near the Meadows, and 12 killed and 25 wounded. The Indian loss was considerable.

Col. Wright had one-third of his command killed by the Yukon Indians.

Puerto Rico.—A WALKER ELECTED PRESIDENT.—The news from Nicaragua is important. Gen. Walker was elected President, on the 4th of June, and on the 12th President Rivas and the minister of war left Leon.

They afterwards appeared at Chinendago, collected 600 natives, called in the outposts, and ordered the Americans to evacuate Leon. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession with 120 men.

Gen. Walker declared Rivas and his party traitors. Most of the officers of the former cabinet adhered to Walker.

The advance guard of the Guatemalan army proceeding against Walker, reached Santa Anna on the 11th inst.

It is reported that Col. Gomez and other ex-officers of the Mexican army, have gone to Guatemala to assist against Walker.

A strong revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, headed by the party which opposed the invasion of Nicaragua.

Arrival of the George Law.

The steamship George Law, from Aspinwall, the 5th inst., arrived at New York on Monday last. Her news has been anticipated by the Daniel Webster at New Orleans. She, however, brings some additional items of interest, which we give below. Her specie list was \$1,700,000. The vigilance committee were still in session. Their forces consist of four thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry, five companies of artillery, and thirty-five pieces of ordnance. These troops are drilled at several armories in different quarters of the city, and occasionally appear in the streets for regimental drill.

Gen. Wool refused to loan the governor arms and ammunition on the ground that he was not authorized to act in the premises except upon the order of the President.

The committee have thrown up a breastwork of sand-bags in front of their buildings, and guarded the doors of the city with cannon. Brass field-pieces are mounted on the roofs ready for instant action day and night.

Several additional criminals have been convicted before the revolutionary tribunal of ballot-box stuffing, has been banished from the State, and sent to sea on board of foreign bound ships.

The following criminals have been arrested and were awaiting trial; Thomas R. Cunningham, the murderer of Col. Weymouth, of New Orleans; Thomas Mulroy, highwayman; Bill Lewis, ball-box stuffer; Robert Lipsey and Philander Brace, murderers. All the arrests had been made without bloodshed, and chiefly without violence. The vigilance committee number some thousand men, armed with revolvers.

An armistice was signed in San Francisco on the 16th ult., by the friends of the committee. Speeches were made by Bailey Peyton, Hon. Wm. Duer, and others, fully endorsing the action of the committee.

The committee had issued an address to the public, and also published the constitution of the organization.

Gen. Kelley, one of the men ordered to leave, refused, and was taken into custody.

Gen. Sherman has resigned his commission as major general of the State troops, in consequence of the refusal of Gen. Wool to furnish arms and ammunition.

The State militia were encamped near San Francisco, and were ordered to march to the city. But little fear of a collision is anticipated.

Chinese Camp was burned on the 8th of June. The loss is stated at \$100,000.

The markets were dull, especially breadstuffs—Gallego flour sold for \$14 50, and Haxall for \$15 50. Clear pork, in half barrels, \$13 50; bacon, sides, 15 cents.

The grain crops were generally favorable.

The steamer Orizaba also arrived at New York on the 14th inst. She brings news from California to the 21st ult., one day later, and \$800,000 in gold. She brought to San Juan several persons banished by the Vigilance Committee. The Uncle Sam arrived at San Francisco on the 20th. The San Francisco market was moderately active on the 20th. Flour had slightly declined.

Nicaragua.—The election in Nicaragua took place on the 24th ult. The official returns were not fully completed, but there was no doubt about Walker's election by an overwhelming majority. His army was receiving strong reinforcements, and now numbers 1,800 strong, with two artillery companies and six field pieces. President Rivas was accompanied by his Secretaries of State and War, and the Minister of Public Credit, who had fled to Leon and Chinandago, and had taken an imposing attitude toward the Walker party. The El Nicaraguense attributes the movement to the fear of the external enemies of the State, and of the approaching election. Walker had issued a decree appointing Don Ferrar provisional President until the election, and declaring all acts of Rivas after his desertion as void, and cautioning the citizens to refuse obedience, as all such would be considered traitors to their country. Rivas and his cabinet were at Leon at the latest dates, all American troops having left the place. He is charged with having invited enemies of the country to invade Nicaragua.

The latest papers are to the 28th.

The miners were doing a fine business in all quarters.

Dispersal of the Free State Legislature by Col. Sumner.

Intelligence has been received from Topeka, Kansas, to the effect that a convention met there on the 2d inst., and passed resolutions in favor of the Republican nominations and denunciatory of the Democrats, and appealing to the friends of Free Kansas in Congress. There were about 800 present, all armed.

Marshall Donaldson and Judge Elmore read the President's belated proclamation, also Governor Shannon's proclamation, and one issued by Mr. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, together with a note from Col. Sumner, saying he would prevent the meeting of the Legislature. They were, however, unheeded.

Both branches of the Legislature met on the 4th. The same day Col. Sumner entered the town with 200 dragoons, and planted two cannon at the head of Kansas Avenue, while the troops were drawn up before Constitution Hall, where the Legislature was assembled. Col. Sumner told the citizens he could not disarm them, or break up the Convention, but he had orders to dissolve the Legislature, and would do so. Col. Sumner repaired to the Hall of Representatives, and said, "I am ordered to perform the most painful duty of my life, under the authority of the President of the United States. I am here to dissolve the Legislature. In accordance with my orders I command you to disperse. God knows I have no party feelings in the matter, and I will have none while I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the border, upon a mission from the President of the United States, and I am now here with instructions to disperse the Legislature. I again command you to disperse."

Judge Schuyler asked if they were to understand that they were to be driven out at the point of the bayonet.

Col. Sumner replied, "I will use the whole force and means at my command to enforce my orders."

The House then dispersed.

A similar scene was enacted in the Senate Chamber ending in the dispersal of that body.

The Convention are preparing resolutions endorsing the State Government and the Topeka Constitution. The fears of invasion kept large numbers from attending.

James S. Hackney, Quarter-master General at Jefferson City, writes to the Jefferson Examiner, denying the charge that Governor Price sent twelve cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets to General Atchison, and Mr. Stringfellow, for the conquest of Kansas. Not a single gun was ever sent there.

Divers Romances.

The wonderful account of the sights seen by the diver who went down to the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, in Lake Erie, is thus disposed of by a correspondent who writes by authority of the owners of the boat:

"The Atlantic did not sink immediately after the collision, but her stern remained above water some six hours, till the passengers on the upper deck were saved by the propeller, and even some furniture was removed from between decks, by a schooner, some hours afterward. The idea that objects were seen with much minuteness in her cabin, is simply absurd. M. Malenfant, who descended a lamp, to look for Green, the diver, below the surface, but he was never able to put it in operation. It should be remembered that, at the depth of ninety feet, it is only 'blackness of darkness,' and the only way the diver was able to accomplish anything was through the sense of feeling."

Having a diagram of the steamer, and the safe being in the state-room adjoining the wheel-house, it was easily found. "In the cabin" everything is described as remaining untouched by decay, and to all appearance as if arranged by some careful and taste hand. No diver ever entered the cabin. The peril of going down perpendicularly to the deck where the safe stood was enough, without any attempt to enter the cabin, where, the slightest entanglement of the air tube had occurred, it would have resulted in instant death, shows the absurdity of the statement. But aside from the darkness at the depth of over 160 feet, the divers have uniformly stated that everything was covered to the depth of some inches with mud or sand. Such an accumulation of soil, over and inside this vast steamer, was one of the serious obstacles to raising her, which was pointed out by the divers. Had the bodies been as represented, they would have floated to the surface, and if they could have been seen, which was utterly impossible, they would have been found coated by the mass of deposit which had been accumulated in every part of the steamer. If the diver communicated as facts the statement published by the Detroit Advertiser, it is a gross and wanton imposition."

It was on Mr. Buchanan's motion, on the 11th of January, 1856, that the Senate of the United States adopted the following amendment to Mr. Clay's resolution, framed in language which we hereby quote, as it was adopted by the Senate, and which is the first we have been able to find anywhere expressing the very principle of the Utah clause, with the limitations restricting its application:

Mr. Buchanan the original author of the restrictive language of the non-intervention clause of the Utah and Kansas enactments.

AndResolved, That an attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any territory of the United States, in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehension in the States sustaining that domestic institution, would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such territories, who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of such territories have not been asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such territory shall be admitted to the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

EX-BISHOP IVES ASSAULTED.—The ex-Bishop of North Carolina, Professor J. Siliman Ives, was knocked down and brutally assaulted, Tuesday morning, at the office of the Hudson river depot, New York, by a baggage master there; the only offence of the Rev. gentleman being a request to deliver over a valise and trunk, for which he had a check from the conductor. The offender was arrested, taken before a justice, and sentenced to deliver the baggage, pay a heavy fine and to give bonds for his future good behavior.

Com. Stockton and Col. Fremont.

The black republican presses omit no opportunity that offers of endeavoring to disparage Commodore Stockton. They spare no efforts to rob him of the laurels he won in California, conquering the Territory with a force of five to one against him. They wish to bestow upon Col. Fremont the credit of the heroic and successful conquest of California.

Stockton. These nefarious conspiracies have even obtained a plain statement of facts in relation to the whole matter from Commander J. F. Schenck, an officer of the United States Navy, a part of which we here subjoin. The opinions here expressed are corroborated by the Army and Navy officers generally. Com. Schenck says:

"I am prepared to prove that so far from his (Fremont's) being entitled to any credit for his participation in the conquest of California, his having failed to co-operate heartily and efficiently with Commodore Stockton, so far from assisting in the contest, embarrassed him (Stockton) in his operations and rendered the victory less complete than it would have been had we received that assistance from Fremont we had to expect—mounted, armed and equipped as he was. I am further prepared to prove that in every engagement and every rout which took place in California, Fremont was invariably too late to take part; and to sum up all, I assert that during his whole service in California, he never was within hearing distance of the enemy's guns. The cause of his inefficiency I will not here discuss."

SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.—We copy the following from the Mobile Register of the 12th inst. It will be seen that every one of Major Buford's party, numbering three hundred, young men, goes out to Kansas armed with a rifle.

THE KANSAS MISSION.—Major Buford, with about three hundred young and active men, embarked on board of the Florida yesterday for New Orleans. They stay there will doubtless be but brief, for the times are out for haste. On their way to the boat the men were counter-marched through Exchange street into Water, where at the bookstore of Messrs. McElvaine & Co., every man was supplied with a Bible, or with more, if desired.

They marched at once on board—a fine, manly, serviceable force—and were heartily cheered on their departure. The gallant major, as he walked the upper deck, was warmly cheered on his way."

The Submarine Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The submarine cable has been successfully laid down between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, a distance of eighty-five miles. The line is expected to work between St. John's and New York by the 1st of September next.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Buchanan on Slavery.

[illegible]

